

TO WIPE OUT THE PLAGUE.

Eminent Pathologist Tells of What Is Being Done.

Cases Treated Before, Advanced Stage Are Curable.

Dr. Adams, of Montreal, Presents Startling Statistics.

Before an audience which filled the recital hall of the Conservatory of Music, Dr. J. George Adams, Professor of Pathology at McGill University, Montreal, one of the Provincial speakers at the convention of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, gave an address on the "Economics and Success in Tuberculosis," last night.

A brilliant speaker, and thoroughly conversant with the subject he was discussing, the eminent pathologist, whose writings are of world wide fame, commanded the close attention of his auditors, who voiced their appreciation of his splendid enthusiasm, at the close by applauding enthusiastically.

He said in part: "What is the great problem before us in our generation. Is it to know how to cure or to arrest tuberculosis? That was the problem of the generations that have gone before. We cannot, indeed, say that it has been completely solved. There are constitutions so weakened, infections so intense, that so far no methods known to us are of any effect in stopping the ravages of the fell disease. These, happily, form a minority of the cases. Given an ordinary case, and that is not too far advanced a condition, and we now feel confident that we can get the upper hand of the malady and render the patient once more a useful member of society. It is true that not a score of years ago the medical and the lay world had not learnt to realize this. To-day the whole world is convinced that it is so. Now the great problem is how to utilize this knowledge so as to stamp out the disease. And that problem is essentially a pecuniary one. It is a problem both in the larger and narrower sense of social economy.

Here briefly are the main data or factors in the problem. The infection is singularly widespread throughout the community. It is conveyed in the main from individual to individual, but only when the disease is what we may term open, that is to say when it attacks the lungs and provokes a discharge of bacilli, is it within the limits of the possible to eradicate the disease, and if so, what are the more economic methods? How can we ensure thorough action with the least cost to the community, for admittedly if the disease and the danger of infection be so widespread the cost of eradication cannot be a very serious matter. The disease is so widespread that save for the benefit of the individual, it is useless to keep data of individual cases; so many centres of infection are thereby left untreated that no material benefit accrues to the community at large. The magnitude of the problem and of the work before us is appalling, and it is necessary that at the outset we should realize it.

APPALEING STATISTICS.

A large general hospital's post-mortem examinations here in Canada reveal that every other case shows evidence of having been infected with tuberculosis. The observations of Magell and others show that in certain crowded communities of the old world, practically every individual who attains to the age of 30 bears evidence, slight or extensive, of having been affected. I do not believe that here in Canada conditions are quite so extreme. It is amply sufficient for present purposes to be able to lay down positive evidence here at least one out of every two adults has experienced a tuberculosis infection. The statistics of Canada of the census of 1901 gave a mortality of 18 per 10,000 of the population dying from consumption, and as pointed out by Dr. T. H. Elliott, at the rate of our present population of 6,500,000 over 775,000 are destined ultimately to succumb to the disease. Montreal statistics for the year 1908 give 945 deaths, or over 10 per cent. of the total mortality. These Montreal figures show a definite reduction during the last seven years. For myself, I doubt if every case of death has been properly recorded. It is so easy and so human to be kind to the survivors and to the comfort of the survivors and for the sake of euphony to describe death to pneumonia or progressive emaciation. The problem before us in Montreal is, leaving out of account altogether the cases of arrested tuberculosis, how are we to deal with 2,800 active cases of the disease. Is it possible to accomplish anything? Those cases it will be seen divide themselves into two groups. Those in which the arrest of the disease is still possible and those that are incurable. The treatment of these groups is very different.

This in the first place we have Montreal, a community of between 400,000 and 500,000, at least 1,800 cases of active consumption. Naturally our first thought upon establishing the league was that we should embark upon the sanatorium treatment. We know how effective this was.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

A very short study of the problem showed us that, to cope with the disease by means of sanatorium treatment, was out of the question. The initial cost and the yearly expense would be far and away beyond what either the Provincial Government, the city government or the charitable institutions or all of them combined could be expected to offer. Remember, I speak of conditions six years ago. Even at the present day the difficulties would, I am convinced, be insuperable. The only course open to us at first appeared to be a campaign of education. We compiled and distributed by the thousands leaflets in French and English, instructing the community as to the nature of tuberculosis and its prevention. Possibly we frightened some people; possibly for a time some of those already suffering suffered yet more, in fear of those in their neighborhood not affected. Nevertheless, we made it our object to proclaim first and foremost that the disease is curable, and, secondly, that with care on the part of the patient, infection is easily prevented.

Thus we feel now that the first step has been accomplished; that in our community there is a rational knowledge of at least the elements of the tuberculosis problem. We very soon realized that this was inadequate, and the sanatorium method of procedure being ruled out on account of expense, we looked around to determine upon a practical

course to take to aid those in the earlier stages of the disease. We determined to establish a tuberculosis dispensary. Such a dispensary we found could be run at a very moderate expense. We worked in co-operation with our city Board of Health. From it we received reports of every case of death from the disease, as also the services of one of the health inspectors, who was detailed to visit every home where a death had occurred, to disinfect and report upon conditions there if necessary, and provide the family with literature. The city doctors were invited to report to the dispensary all known cases of tuberculosis, more particularly the indigent. The general hospitals, which do not accept consumption cases into their wards, co-operate by sending such cases to attend the dispensary, and city doctors are invited to send their indigent patients for treatment, and as the work of the dispensary was becoming more widely known patients with long-continued coughs present themselves for examination.

The work accomplished has grown steadily, until accommodation is altogether too restricted, and now at the psychological moment generous donors, Colonel Burland and his sisters, have presented us with a fully-equipped building, admirably situated in the centre of the city, which we hope to open in the early fall—a gift which will certainly represent not less than \$60,000.

SOME DIFFICULTIES.

But will a campaign of popular education or dispensaries master the disease? The dispensary can, it is true, ameliorate the condition of the patient in the earlier stages of the disease; it cannot cure. What it can accomplish is this: Through its inspectors it can detect the chief danger spots in the city, the region of overcrowding where whole families live in a single room, or those most vital centres of infection, the dark rooms without windows opening upon the exterior, and where adequate ventilation. It can be a potent factor in rousing public opinion and doing away with these hot-beds of infection. But this is not sufficient. The dispensary, as such, has no means of dealing with cases in which the means of a family forbid a patient from being isolated. Unless he is isolated, unless he sleeps in a separate room, the rest of the family is constantly exposed to danger. I do not hesitate to say that these cases constitute the gravest problem in the whole situation. Could we effectively remove the sick from the well, we would have a sheer impossibility to segregate all. Think of the cost of building and maintaining a hospital for 1,800 people, even to provide for 100 male and female patients, to give each three months' treatment—and that is inadequate. The cost of building apart, if the sanatorium were run at ordinary hospital rates, demand a yearly expenditure of more than \$70,000. This consideration of cost alone absolutely bars the sanatorium method as wholesale system of solving the tuberculosis problem. The same considerations rule out the cheaper so-called shack system, even though the initial cost of building and some items of the cost of maintenance are very materially reduced to the extent that wooden huts are cheaper to build and maintain than a modern hospital building. There is, however, no material reduction in the cost of food or of the staff.

I am arguing, you will see, not against the sanatorium as such, but against the sanatorium as an unduly expensive and in fact an impossible method of fighting the disease at large. There is, I believe, no better method of treatment for those who can afford or whose friends can afford it, than to undertake a six or nine months' treatment. I would in passing call attention to the one great difficulty of running a sanatorium, that of not adhering to the primary rules of such an institution of treating curable diseases. If the boards of management of the committee of management be stirred or political influence be brought to bear there is terrible danger that the institution will become silted up with hopeless cases, so that instead of being a sanatorium it becomes a hospital for incurables, inasmuch as patients who should be treated at such an institution are absolutely indigent. I hold that the state and the municipality are bound to make provision for their maintenance. Private effort and funds have abundant field to exercise in other directions.

HOME TREATMENT.

The last few years have seen a notable advance, and it has become fully realized that home treatment is perfectly feasible, and is possible in crowded cities like New York. Then there is the class method. This was introduced by Dr. Joseph Park in connection with the well-known Emmanuel Church of Boston. It has, in our opinion, the most in its favor and the least against it. It encourages self help and discourages pauperism; it entices a patient with hope and confidence; it interests the largest number of individuals in the work of arresting the disease; it presents excellent results, and finally it is the least costly and comes within the range of practical politics. To those not acquainted, let me rapidly indicate the broad outline of the scheme. As regards the treatment, it resembles the first method in that it is conducted at the patient's home, but has these peculiar features: A given congregation assumes responsibility of the treatment of from ten to fifteen early cases of tuberculosis, appoints a committee to have charge of financial arrangements and to take a personal interest in the patients and their families, a doctor to investigate and to choose the cases, and a nurse to visit and instruct them. Only those patients are accepted for the class who promise solemnly to carry out the treatment in all its details. Failure to do this entails dismissal from the class. When the condition of the patient has become satisfactory he joins with the other members of the class in meeting the doctor and the nurse once a week in some room provided by the congregation. Here, each in turn reports the number of hours spent in the open air during the week, weights are taken, the gains compared, and a pleasant hour spent comparing notes of progress.

Emmanuel Church, Montreal, has followed the example of its namesake in Boston, and has established the first class of this kind in Canada. I would add that the patient so treated should be encouraged to regard expenditure made by the committee as a loan to be paid back in instalments when his health has been regained. It must be realized that incurable cases are the most dangerous. They can be rendered harmless when they can be given a room apart, when the bed linen can be boiled and so sterilized. When these things are so met, then for the safety of the community, the only place for them is the hospital for incurables. Here, as with the completely indigent early case, I hold that the care of these patients is not a matter for private charity, but devolves upon the state and the municipality. The municipality, whether aided by the state or not, is responsible for the care of these, as for all other highly infectious cases.

TIMES PATTERNS.



COMFORT, NEATNESS AND ATTRACTION.

No. 8496—Ladies' shirt waist with coat closing. This model has its fullness arranged in tucks grouped over front and back, those on the back extending to the waist line, while the front is tucked to yoke depth. The fronts lap slightly at the closing. The sleeve is a one-piece model finished with an upturned cuff. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton.

It will take several days before you can get pattern.

ROCKS ON TRACK.

How the C.P.R. Train Was Delayed at Jackfish.

North Bay, May 19.—The west-bound C. P. R. express No. 37, with a big passenger list, met with an accident at Red Sucker, near Jackfish, 484 mile west of North Bay, at 3 o'clock this morning. The baggage car and the express car jumped the rails and plunged down the steep embankment, the engine and other cars following. The train was stopped for some time, but was recovered. Engineer Ben Ward, of White River, was injured, but not seriously. The passengers were severely shaken up.

Port Arthur, May 19.—The derauling of the C. P. R. express at Jackfish was, it is stated here, due to a broken rail near the first tunnel, where rocks had fallen on the track. A bad washout has also been interrupting traffic about 200 miles east, where a large section of the track, together with telegraph poles, has been swept away. The section of track destroyed was about two hundred yards in length.

WILL KEEP HOTEL.

The Self-Denying Ordinance of License-Holders.

Brookville, May 19.—At a meeting of the Brookville hotelkeepers this evening an agreement was signed by which everyone pledged himself in favor of the observance of the license laws, to assist the local inspector in every way in their enforcement, and not to supply liquor to anyone under its influence. The agreement also included a clause prohibiting bartenders from supplying intoxicants to any such person on pain of dismissal. A resolution is to be forwarded to the Provincial Secretary requesting the passing of a clause in the Act so that photos may be supplied of everyone placed on the proscribed list.

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE.

No Evidence of Foul Play in Death of St. Thomas Man.

St. Thomas, Ont., May 19.—Provincial Detective Greer, who has been in the city for several days investigating the circumstances of the death of Wm. Tomlinson, the M. C. R. machinist, whose remains were found under the M. C. R. bridge ten days ago, will return to Toronto tomorrow. He has investigated every clue and finds death was due either to accident or suicide.

Fell in Front of Machine.

Chatham, May 19.—The five-year-old son of Alfred King, of Dover, met a serious accident yesterday. Mr. King was discing a field and his son went to the field, jumped up on the seat beside his father, and fell forward in front of the discs. The horses could not be stopped before the boy was seriously lacerated. His condition is serious.

AN EIGHTH OF THE RACE.

Fall Victims of the Dreaded White Plague.

Checking Its Ravages Is a Municipal Business.

Dr. White Compliments Hamilton On Its Work.

"It is a disease that kills one-eighth of the human race, a disease that is responsible for half the sickness that exists, a disease the saddest of all those on earth, the slowest of deaths. It is to me the saddest picture that can possibly be brought before one's eyes."

A distinguished physician and a leader in the crusade to check the ravages of the dread white plague, Dr. Charles William White, of Pittsburgh, expressed this opinion yesterday afternoon at the convention of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption. Dr. White addressed a representative audience of physicians and educationists on "Municipal Supremacy in Tuberculosis," and told of the aggressive, systematic and persistent campaign waged in his own city against the disease.

"I have taken the keenest interest in this sickness," he said, "because I have suffered from it myself, and was driven into the work as my conception of the best way of spending the years that remain to me."

Dr. White was introduced by Dr. Laferty, of Calgary, a physician who had distinguished himself across the line, and who stood high in the ranks of those who were battling to cut down consumption's appalling toll. Previous to this Mayor McLaren had officially welcomed the delegates to Hamilton, referring with satisfaction to the pioneer work done in this city to combat the disease. His Worship advocated wide streets, so that there would be no obstruction to fresh air. Hamilton, he said, was fortunate in escaping the tenement trouble, which has become a problem in big cities. The convention was confident, would result in the spreading of information that would rouse people to the necessity of taking proper precautions to avoid infection.

PLAGUE'S TERRIBLE RAVAGES.

In his address Dr. White eliminated the sad features of the terrible plague, and dealt with it entirely as a business proposition for every municipality. "Find out the amount of the disease in your city, the means which will to attack it, and then attack it with all possible force until it is overthrown," was his advice. Until the municipalities took the matter up and fully grasped the importance of it, there was little hope of ever overcoming the disease. Was it not worth the while of every city to take up this business and prevent the sources of infection? Statistics showed that the plague had become a problem in big cities. The convention was confident, would result in the spreading of information that would rouse people to the necessity of taking proper precautions to avoid infection.

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

Discussing ways of attacking the disease and where the responsibility for this rested, Dr. White divided it into three groups, the Province, the municipality and the group of charitable people, who devoted their time to it. The first and most important thing was the centralization of effort, to prevent a waste of energy. The Board of Health department was the proper place to centralize the work, when there was a competent officer there, and the speaker complimented the local health officer on being a capable man. Too often, he said, this was a political position and held for a lifetime by a man who had no business in the office. English and German authorities, where the disease had been greatly reduced, attributed this largely to the hospitals for advanced cases, and Dr. White noted with pleasure that Hamilton was about to open such an institution. He could not understand, when one was so generous to donate such a building, why people would rather have these cases on the streets, on cars or any place, but in a hospital where they could do the least harm. "It can be nothing but ignorance that raises objections to such a scheme as this," he observed. "Then there were the hospitals for the early cases and graded work for patients on the way to recovery. Few employers would engage consumptives, and when they did they would not employ them for the number of hours that they were really fit to work. The solution of this was the farm colony, where the patient could begin working fifteen minutes a day until absolutely cured."

WORK AMONG CHILDREN.

Nothing was more important in the outlook for the future than preparing the ground and planting the seed, so that each municipality might become thoroughly saturated with the knowledge those engaged in the work were trying to spread. When people reached adult age they had set views, but in the schools and Sunday Schools there was the basis where a municipality could educate, without expense. Placing it on a systematic educational basis within

ten years a municipality would become so saturated with knowledge of the disease that the work would be easy.

Dr. White described how the nurses employed by the Pittsburgh association visited the schools, talked with the teachers, the mothers and the children, and all this was being done with a view to the city ultimately taking over the work. Here was a work, which to be successful, meant that the public health officer must bury his individuality. There must be no names in the paper, no personality to create jealousy. He advised co-operation with the newspapers. "You can always control the papers," he declared, "by frankness and by going along with in this way. With the medical profession they are the most potent factor in carrying on this work."

HOSPITALS NEGLECTFUL.

"I have not been in a hospital in Canada," declared Dr. White, "where they are taking proper precautions against tuberculosis. They say they are, but they are not. They take in surgical cases with no precautions, and they take in maternity cases with no precautions. The nurses and students are not taught the precautions that should be taken."

In Pittsburgh they are burning sputum cups, no matter what the disease might be from the patients. There was a systematic practical course for the nurses, supplied by the association. Dr. White touched on the work in the hospitals for the insane, in the state institutions, where the wards are kept. It was impossible to do anything with the insane. There was only one precaution, to segregate them under proper supervision. He urged people to rid themselves of the fear that there was a danger in consumptive patients, when they were properly cared for.

The idea of the open air school, a school room in each school for children picked out by the doctors as showing signs of the disease, was discussed. When one realized that ninety per cent. of children under fourteen years of age had tuberculosis germs in the body, one could see the importance of raising the resistance of the human body and overcoming the affection already there. A lunatic hospital in connection with the campaign is another work contemplated in connection with the Pittsburgh work.

From 11 to 12 per cent. of bovine products contained tuberculosis germs, and there must be a complete supervision of the milk supply of a city. Dr. White advocated Pasteurized milk in warm weather. The dispensary part of the work should be a complete system. A uric association educated people through the mails, too. It sends out five thousand little books every month. Sanatoriums were not as powerful factors as a good deal of other work that could be done.

GOVERNMENT IS DREAMING.

"I have read over the Downey bill," he said, "and I think it should be passed. You cannot ask the Government to pass it through when it does not understand it. The Government is dreaming of forty years ago." This remark was loudly applauded. Conditions had changed in forty years, said Dr. White, and once the public was ready the Government would grant anything it asked. Hamilton seemed to be doing the proper thing, and if a programme was mapped out he had no doubt the Government would take it up. A scheme he suggested was the Government paying dollar for dollar with the municipality. It was necessary for the municipality to have someone to carry on the work who thoroughly understood it, and it paid to purchase brains.

"I repeat again," said Dr. White, in closing, "let it be a municipal business, and make it someone's business to carry on the work and I am sure the return will be a thousand fold within ten years' time."

Warner

The Misses Bartlett and brother visited at their brother Warner's home, on Sunday last.

Rev. Mr. Crow, from York Circuit, preached at Merritt's Church on Sunday morning. The service begins at 10 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman and Mr. and Mrs. Evans visited at Mrs. P. Martin's on Sunday.

J. Killins had a cement drawing bed from Darling road station for the basement of his barn.

Mrs. S. Swayzie, of Dunnville, is spending a few days with her daughter here, Mr. A. Merritt.

Ira Parker and Mr. Little, from Basingstoke, were among the fishermen here on Saturday last.

Sheffield

Geo. Phillips, of this place, was the successful tenderer for the Sheffield and Galt mail contract.

Erle Bond is on the sick list. Thos. Cooley was visiting friends in St. George last week.

Mrs. P. H. Green is visiting in Embro. Mrs. Geo. Hendrie is ill.

Scotland

Mrs. Geo. B. McClellan has arrived from Toronto. Her husband is manager of the Northern Crown Bank in this village, and they will in future reside here.

Mr. George Johnston, of Evergreen farm, has the carpenters at work repairing and re-roofing his drive house, which was unroofed during the fierce windstorm of April 7.

Miss Gertrude Malcolm leaves this week for Alberta, where she intends to reside.

The Right House

"HAMILTON'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE"

Friday, Special Value Day

--Great Bargains

The last Friday before the holiday brings wonderful savings: Here are a few hints: HERE are extraordinary chances to buy new apparel and things you need for over the holiday at special price savings. It is a golden opportunity that every person should take advantage of. These items, given below, will convey to you a small impression of the goodness of the bargains we have prepared. Read every word carefully and arrange to shop in the morning if you can.

THOMAS C. WATKINS

Hour Sales Extraordinary

Women's 50c Summer vests at 29c

ON sale from 9 to 10 a. m. only. Women's White Knitted Cotton and Lisle Thread Summer Vests that are classed as "seconds" because of some little imperfections in weave which are hardly noticeable and which have been neatly mended so as not to be noticeable. Short sleeves, sleeveless or long sleeve styles. Value 50c. Hour Sale price from 9 to 10 a. m. only 29c

22c Japanese matting 14 1/2c

THEY go on sale sharp at 9 o'clock for one hour only. Splendid quality serviceable Japanese Matting with strong cotton warp and resilient, live weave. Natural, blues, greens and reds. Pretty Japanese patterns. Regular 22c quality. Special Hour Sale bargain, 9 to 10 a. m. 14 1/2c

30c corset cover embroideries at 13c

FROM 10 to 11 a. m. we will sell these beautiful new Corset Cover Embroideries at 13c a yard instead of 25c and 30c a yard. Handsomely embroidered in eyelet and blind designs on fine quality Swiss Muslins and Cambrics. Fast edges with insertion for ribbon. Value 30c. Hour Sale 13c

20c PERSIAN LAWN 13c—Nice even weave for blouses; extra wide—32 inches. On sale from 10 to 11 a. m. only.

Up to 35c ribbons at 5c yd.

WHEN the clock strikes ten, they go on sale for an hour—rich double satin and Silk Ribbons, suitable for fancy work or other trimming purposes. Brown, green, gold, grey, blue, cerise, navy, white, cream. 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches wide; nice qualities. Values from 15c to 35c a yard. Hour Sale 5c

Up to 40c novelty hat pins 13c

SHARP at 11 a. m. these beautiful Hat Pins go on sale for one hour. Novelty styles in gold-filling, cut glass, rhinestone, medallion, pearl, cut pebble, jade, etc.—a beautiful collection direct from Paris. Value up to 40c each. Hour Sale 13c

25c corset covers at 9c ea.

FOR one hour only—from 11 to 12 o'clock—these dainty Corset Covers, in sizes 32 and 34 for small women and misses, go on sale at 9c instead of 25c. Good heavy quality cambric, well made and lace and embroidery trimmed. Value 25c. Hour 9c

\$2 white blouses at \$1.29

WHAT a furor they will make from 11 to 12 a. m. at \$1.29 instead of \$2.00. Fine lawn with torchon and gurgire insertion trimmings, finished with tucks. New long style sleeve. Regular \$2.00 values. All sizes for women. Special Hour \$1.29

THOMAS C. WATKINS HAMILTON ONTARIO

FEARED MISREPRESENTATION.

"Oh, oh! I'm goin' ter tell yer paw I caught yonse smokin' a butt. 'Tell 'im I wuz smokin', ef yer want ter, Genevieve; but for goodness sake be fair. Dis ain't no butt, but a genuine two-fer."

main for several weeks, visiting her brother.

Mrs. N. J. Owen has returned from Norwich, where she has been spending a few weeks with her niece, Mrs. S. J. Mason.

The funeral of the late Mr. George Mitchell on Tuesday afternoon of last week was largely attended. The Masonic service was conducted at the grave. Rev. E. Hobbs conducted the service at the home. Deceased was 74 years of age, and is survived by a widow and eleven grown-up children.

Pared Corn, Killed Him.

Kingston, May 19.—James A. Lockhead, of Centreville, pined a corn too closely and blood poisoning developed. In Kingston hospital his leg was amputated, but gangrene developed and his death occurred yesterday. Deceased was aged 78 and was treasurer of Camden Township for 21 years.

After a two years' fight.

Machinists and Engineers' Strike Comes to an End.

Toronto, May 20.—After a struggle of over two years for a nine-hour working day, the Machinists and Amalgamated Engineers of the city have issued orders to the strikers to return to work in any of the machine shops.

When the strikers vacated their positions they were speedily filled by non-union machinists, who had flocked into the city from outside points in Canada. It has cost the union over \$50,000 to fight the strike, the bulk of which was paid out in strike pay. There were over 300 men idle.

When the fight was commenced a large number of the small shops conceded the shorter work day, but the big shops which employed the large staffs resisted the demand of the union.

Zam-Buk
SURE CURE FOR SKIN INJURIES & DISEASES.

A purely herbal balm; best thing for the tender skins of children, yet powerful enough to heal an adult's chronic sore; highly antiseptic; eases pain and smarting soon as applied—that is Zam-Buk. Remember it is purely herbal—no mineral poisons, no animal fats. Power and purity combined!

All druggists and stores sell at 50c a box.